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## TROOPS BEING HELD IN READINESS

To March on Rennes at the First Sign of Disorder—Feeling Against Foreigners

## INTENSIFIED BY THE PRESS.

Important Day in the Dreyfus Trial—An Austrian's Testimony That is Discredited.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—As the end of the Dreyfus court martial trial comes within sight the French government is beginning to display a fear that the verdict may give rise to troubles, and orders have been received by the two regiments of infantry and one cavalry regiment, already within hall of Rennes, to hold themselves in readiness to march on the town at the first sign of disorder, to occupy all strategic points and to repress manifestations in their incipency. The local anti-Dreyfusard organs, by their anti-foreign tirades, have already singled out foreigners as enemies of the country, and there is little doubt that foreign journalists will be the first victims of the violence of the mob—not so much Anglo-Saxons as Austrians and Germans.

To-day's session opened rather suddenly for Captain Dreyfus, as a surprise was sprung upon the defense in the advent of an Austrian political refugee, who came out with a flat-footed denunciation of the accused, which, even though it may eventually be proved to be a pure fairy tale, is bound for the moment to exercise a malignant influence upon the French people, who have not seen Cernuschi, and are thus unable to form a personal opinion of the man who launched these direct accusations against Captain Dreyfus. Cernuschi's appearance is undoubtedly against him. Nobody even suspects that he is what he claims to be—a scion of the royal Serbian house. On the contrary, one would take him to be a groom, dressed in his best Sunday suit.

**Cernuschi Suspected.**  
It was remarked that as soon as he had delivered his testimony and M. Labori had asked to have him put on oath at to-morrow's session behind closed doors, in order that he might be punished, if guilty of perjury, he left the court room and was not seen again. Cernuschi's testimony, which was in the form of a letter to the president of the court martial, Colonel Joussat, was most unequivocal. He claimed that on three distinct occasions, twice in France and once at Geneva, he was told by a high placed foreign officer that Dreyfus had communicated treasonable documents to a foreign power. In the third instance, Cernuschi said the officer showed him documents emanating from Dreyfus, and that this officer left France hurriedly two days prior to the arrest of Captain Dreyfus. The allusion was evidently to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the military attaché of the German embassy in Paris in 1894, whose movements were incident with those described as the movements of the officers of the Cernuschi deposition.

Now this evidence is of transcendent importance to the prosecution, and it is incredible, unless Cernuschi is proved to be a humbug, that the government commissary, Major Carrière, should have admitted, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have been a letter from him, offering important testimony, and thrown it aside, on the ground of its coming from a political refugee. The deposition evoked expressions of incredulity. One suspicious feature was the fact that although the witness said he could not speak French fluently, his letter to Colonel Joussat, asking for opportunity to testify, was drawn up in perfect French. He explained that he had been assisted by his wife in writing the letter.

**Foreign Evidence.**  
This introduction of a foreigner as a witness for the prosecution gave M. Labori an opportunity to submit the most important request he has made through the trial, a request which, if granted by Colonel Joussat, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have momentous consequences. M. Labori announced his intention, in view of the step taken by the prosecution in calling foreign evidence, to ask that inquiry should be made through the regular channels as to whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were actually communicated, and if so, by whom. This involves an application to the German government, which the court martial is scarcely likely to approve. In any case, the application makes the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day, it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting, at the least. Cernuschi will be heard behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier, to which Captain Culgeat referred this morning, and which M. Labori immediately asked to have produced in court.

**A Queer Proceeding.**  
This dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents, and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the état-major has not had them produced earlier. The état majors are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was incorrect, but was nevertheless included in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French minister in Rome that an Italian military attaché had Esterhazy 200,000 francs, was studiously omitted from the secret dossier. It is perfectly evident that the Italian attaché did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes, and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless, the état-major carefully kept this out of view.

**Generals Confounded.**  
M. Painleve, the distinguished mathematician, cornered General Gonse on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Captain Dreyfus, and the manner in which General Gonse squirmed and his woe-be-

gone appearance almost aroused pity for him.

General Rogot also appeared to begin to feel at last the cruel strokes the état majors have been receiving of late. He showed naught of his cruel, brazen front to-day. On the contrary, his face was quite livid when he left the stage, after a very poor display, and he quitted the court room as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Herblion, chief of the Paris detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the état majors in suppressing his report in favor of Captain Dreyfus, and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

## ESTERHAZY TALKS

On the Dreyfus Trial—A Mass of Stupid Nonsense.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, writing to the Evening News to-day, describes the expert handwriting evidence in the court martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes as an "overwhelming mass of stupid nonsense." He refers to the late Lieut. Col. Henry, Major Du Paty de Clam and himself as being "victimized" by the general staff to cover their own faults.

Continuing, he says: "France is being devastated by a civil war all the more abominable because it is not being fought with arms. The Dreyfus verdict will not end the strife. The acquittal of Dreyfus, for which the government is working secretly, will result in the complete disorganization of the French military system and the triumph of the Socialists."

## Opposed to Secret Sessions.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—General, the Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war, has allowed it to become known that he is absolutely opposed to secret sessions of the Dreyfus court martial at Rennes. It is stated that General de Gallifet has telegraphed to the government commissary, Major Carrière, in this sense, stating that to-morrow's session of the court martial in camera should be confined to acquainting the judges with the name of the foreign government mentioned by Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, who testified before the court to-day, and adding that the government desires that the truth shall be established in the full light of day.

## PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

At Philadelphia—Will Review Grand Army Parade To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 4.—President McKinley and his party arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night, after a four hours' run from Washington. The President was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Prof. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, J. Addison Porter, the President's private secretary, and Assistant Secretary G. B. Cortelyou.

President McKinley walked with uncovered head from the train shed to the street, and was cheered to the echo. He acknowledged the ovation with many smiles and bows. The party was driven rapidly to the Hotel Walton, and the President immediately retired to his private sitting room.

At 10 o'clock the United German Singing Societies, accompanied by a band, arrived at the hotel, and serenaded the President. They sang three German songs, and finished with "The Star Spangled Banner," in which the multitude joined. During the rendition of the song, President McKinley, seated on the window ledge, and at the conclusion of each, led the applause. There were loud cries for a speech, but the President merely bowed and waved his white Fedor hat.

The Grand Army will be officially welcomed to-morrow night at the Academy of Music by Governor Stone and Mayor Ashbridge. The President will attend and later will be the guest of honor at a bar tendered by Meade Post, of this city, Lafayette Post, of New York, and Kingsley Post, of Boston. He will leave for Washington at 11:30 to-morrow night.

## Suicide Victim.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Isaac Robinson, a groceryman of Irondale, committed suicide Saturday night, in his room over his grocery, by blowing his brains out. He was seventy years old, and had been brooding over troubles.

Emery Marst, an Italian inmate of the lockup tied himself to the top of the cell last night. Another inmate of the lock-up awakened, and cut him down while alive.

## To Operate Coal Mines.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Pennsylvania capitalists contemplate purchasing the Maury estate, near Eastbank, in this county, and developing the coal lands. The Belmont mines are located on the property. The Kanawha split mines at Eastbank, which have been in the hands of a receiver for several months, have been purchased by the Kanawha Coal Company, composed of G. A. Jewell, of Hubbard, O.; F. E. Laird, of Eastbank, and several others, which will operate them.

## Small Miners Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—At the Banerock coal mines, twenty miles west of Charleston, 250 miners are on a strike, demanding a raise of one-fourth of a cent per bushel. They are now getting two cents. Manager Carver thinks the trouble will be easily adjusted, and that the men will soon be at work again.

## Small Assets.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—J. H. Marcum, of Huntington, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy here to-day. His liabilities are over \$15,000. His assets consist of a horse, cow, wagon, hay rack, valued together at \$120.

## Fitzgerald Will Settle Down.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Colonel Nat Ward Fitzgerald, the late Populist candidate for governor of West Virginia, to-day purchased the residence of the late Dr. James Leslie, for \$4,000, and will in the future make his home here.

## Their Troubles Settled.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—Thirty-five thousand employees in the building trades, who have been locked out for some months, will return to work on Thursday, a satisfactory agreement having been reached.

## SENATOR HANNA TALKS ON POLITICS.

Is Looking Forward to the Contest in Ohio With Interest. McLean's two Motives.

## ASPIRES TO SECOND PLACE

On the Democratic Presidential Ticket—Anti-Expansion and Free Silver Issues.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Rejuvenated by a course of treatment at German baths and a summer's visit to Europe, United States Senator Mark Hanna has returned to London for a few rest, previous to sailing for the United States, on board the American line steamer St. Louis, on Saturday. Senator Hanna is hurrying to Ohio, to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Akron.

From a conversation with Senator Hanna, the correspondent here of the Associated Press gathered that the seat with which the senator is looking forward to the conflict in Ohio is due to the fact that he recognizes that the coming campaign will not only furnish the real answer to the question of the country's endorsement of the national administration, but that behind the candidacy of Mr. John R. McLean for the governorship of Ohio there is an aspiration for the second place on the Democratic ticket with Mr. William J. Bryan, and, failing of election, a future contest for the United States senatorship from Ohio. In such a competition Mr. Hanna is anxious to participate, because it means the opening of the national campaign of 1900.

## Grounds for Suspicion.

"I do not concede," Mr. Hanna said, "that the congressional election in the late Representative Bland's district in Missouri, last week, affords any test of American sentiment in relation to national issues, for the election of a Democrat was a foregone conclusion, and the fact that the Democrats are calling it a test case gives ground for the suspicion that they made the majority to suit themselves.

"In Ohio, however, we have an opportunity to make an open fight, and I am anxious to assist all in my power in bringing the issue to a successful conclusion. The Republican party, nationally and locally, has no cause to fear the combat on the issues as now presented. Mr. McLean has undoubtedly loaded his double-barrelled fowling piece; and that word has a peculiar Ohio meaning, for in this contest he is looking both to the vice presidency and the United States senatorship, which, I understand, has long been his ambition.

## Democratic Plans.

"It is evident now that the Democrats of Ohio, as well as of the nation, are ready to make the issue anti-expansion and free silver issues just as General Hancock used the tariff issue in 1880—that is to seek to make local issues of them. They will use each cock in whichever pit they think it will fight best, free silver in the southwest and anti-expansion in New England.

"President McKinley, in his speech at Pittsburgh, has already outlined the Executive's policy of expansion, and I have no doubt as to what we will do in Congress in supporting that policy. Bryan and Croker have already come to an arrangement, hoping to secure the offices in 1900, but it is my own opinion that the Philippine war will be concluded and the congressional policy determined before the first vote is cast in 1900.

## McLean and Trusts.

"I cannot see how, with Mr. McLean as a candidate, the Democrats can say much about trusts," Senator Hanna continued. "The free silver issue is evidently preferable to them. That question has already been threshed out in the United States. The country is abundantly prosperous, and the only trouble now is to secure transportation facilities for more crops and merchandise. All over Europe I have found evidences of the wisdom of our policy in maintaining the gold standard, and with regard to the Philippine Islands, President McKinley's speech on the latter subject will find a ready response with the American people, and I am returning home to renew the fight, firm in the belief in the success of Republican principles."

## CABINET MEETING.

Commissioner Schurman Makes Statement of Philippine Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The cabinet to-day was in session for more than two hours and a variety of matters which have accumulated during the President's absence were discussed. It was Secretary Root's first attendance, the other members present being Secretaries Hay, Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson. President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, was also present and made a comprehensive statement of the situation on the islands. It is understood that Mr. Schurman takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Philippines and has no doubt that with our increased forces we will be able to make comparative quick work of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces. He stated that although Aguinaldo is the leader of a very strong faction of the natives, he does not by any means fairly represent the entire population, a considerable number appearing to be more or less indifferent as to the outcome of the insurrection. Although the work of the anti-imperialist league has had no considerable influence among the soldiers in our army, Mr. Schurman said it certainly had given great encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers.

## VILLAINOUS DEGENERATES.

Two Young Men Confess the Cold-blooded Murder of Former Schoolmate—A Shocking Deed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Richard Hoenek and Herman Hundhausen to-day made sworn confessions to the murder of Walter F. Koeller, their former school mate. According to the confessions, revenge was the motive of both. Hoenek, who did the stabbing for an alleged part Koeller's father took in the street murder of Hoenek's brother, thirteen years ago, in Herman, Mo., and for testimony given against Hoenek by Koeller when the former was on trial for arson; Hundhausen for some fancied slight, while at school with Koeller at Dixon, Ill.

The confession was secured by Detective Brazor, who was locked up in the cell with Hundhausen last night, on a pretended charge of highway robbery, and to whom Hundhausen finally admitted the crime, as did Hoenek. According to the confessions, it was the original intention to kill both Walter Koeller and his brother George, who is station agent at Oakley avenue, for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, near which place Walter boarded. Saturday evening they went to Koeller's boarding house.

Hundhausen knocked on Koeller's door," said Hoenek. "It was dark, and when I spoke to Walter he was lying on the bed. He recognized my voice, and spoke to me, at the same time getting up and pulling on his trousers. He then lit a match and held it up to light the gas. Just as he did so I came up behind him and put one arm around the neck. Then I stabbed him under his uplifted arm."

"How many times?" asked the chief of police.

"Three or four; I don't remember just how many. He cried murder—not very loud, because the knife had gone deep. Then he fell to the floor."

Hoenek, to make sure of his work, stabbed him again. As they left the premises, Hundhausen warned his companion to hide the bloody knife, which he still held in his hand, and Hoenek put it under his coat until their room was reached, when it was thrown into a valise, with their revolvers and cartridge belts. Boarding a street car they went to Grand Crossings, where they were captured. It was then taken a cattle steamer to Europe and ultimately to South Africa, if possible.

"Whoever got the chance was to do the killing," said Hundhausen. "I had my knife ready, but Richard was nearer to Koeller and got the first chance."

Hoenek expressed sorrow for what he had done. Hundhausen, however, appeared indifferent. Both prisoners admit their ideas of adventure were inspired by reading dime novels, and several of these, together with revolvers, bowie knives and one or two obscene pictures were found in their valise. The police say both Hundhausen and Hoenek are perfect types of degenerates, and believe that time novel reading had more to do with the crime than the desire for revenge.

## KRUGER'S REPLY

To Great Britain is Considered Ominous—Merely a Move to Gain Time.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's agency definitely announces that the reply of the Transvaal republic to the British communication withdraws the franchise proposals and agrees in principle to a conference at Cape Town.

The afternoon papers take the view that if the foregoing dispatch is correct President Kruger's reply is ominous, as it was palpably made to gain time. Sir Alfred Milner's suggestion of a further conference at Cape Town was inaugurated with the sole purpose of considering details and for the enforcement of the concessions offered by the Boers. If these concessions are withdrawn there can be no object from a British point of view, for parleying longer. The only inference to be drawn is that the Boers have taken Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at his word in a broader sense than he intended and that they now want to begin negotiations over again on an entirely new basis.

## Had a Quiet Evening.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—In connection with the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, and the threatened arrest of other Outlanders, the state attorney denies that instructions were ever issued at Pretoria for these arrests, that any political arrests were contemplated, but that warrants were issued at Johannesburg by a subordinate without consultation with the state attorney. This announcement tends to quiet the public mind and to arrest the exodus.

## TRANSPORT WRECKED

Off the Coast of Japan—No Lives were Lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch, received at the war department this afternoon, gives some particulars of the wreck of the transport Morgan City:

"NAGASAKI, Sept. 4.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Transport Morgan City, under guidance experienced pilot, struck reef in inland sea, eight miles from Ononuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 4 a. m. September 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew vessel food from here; cargo almost all lost. Can you send me transport from Manila. American money good here only, hence delay.

(Signed) "CARTER, "Quartermaster."

General Otis cabled Minister Buck for particulars, and notified the department that the Ohio would be sent to Nagasaki.

The government suffers no great loss in the wreck of the Morgan City, save that of time, as she was a chartered vessel, and the owners are the losers.

## Delpan's Mission.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—6:20 p. m.—Rafael Delpan, a Spaniard born in the Philippine Islands, and recently identified with the Filipino Junta, has gone from Hong Kong to Japan. It is reported in Filipino circles here that Delpan's purpose is to request the Japanese government to recognize the Filipino insurgents. It is asserted that Delpan was recently working in the Filipino interests on the China coast. The Washington volunteer regiment has been embarked, and will sail for home to-morrow.

## THE KEEN REGRET

Caused by Dr. Hazlett's Demise Voiced by Brother Physicians.

## COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Pays its Tributes to a Pioneer and an Exemplary Member—The Deceased's Noble Character and his Honorable Career the Occasions for Tender Expressions in Addresses and Resolutions—Funeral To-day.

The Ohio County Medical Society met last night at the board of education's rooms, in the Hub building, to take action on the death of Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, a pioneer member, and one of the most esteemed. There was a representative attendance. Appropriate resolutions were drafted, and testimonials of regret at Dr. Hazlett's demise and in praise of his personality, were otherwise voiced. The presiding officer was Dr. Eugene Hildreth, president of the society.

Among those present were: Drs. J. L. Dickey, Eugene Hildreth, W. R. Taylor, C. A. Wingerter, Andrew Wilson, L. D. Wilson, Will McLain, Walter Spargo, Will Eutler, R. M. McMillen, C. F. Ulrich, Leonard Eskey, Jacob Schwinn, G. A. Aschmann, C. M. Frissell, S. L. Jepson, G. P. Ackermann, Glass, H. B. Baguley, H. P. Linss, W. P. Megrall.

President Hildreth called the meeting to order, stating its purpose. He suggested suitable remarks, while a committee retired to draft resolutions. This committee consisted of Drs. L. D. Wilson, Dickey and Jepson. The remarks were not made in the interim, and the committee returned with the following set of resolutions:

In the death of Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, for forty-five years a practitioner of his craft in this city, the profession has lost one of its oldest, most accomplished and most honorable members. In intelligence, carefulness and skill he has always ranked among the very best. Studios in his habits, dignified and gentlemanly in manner, painstaking and attentive in the sick-room, courteous and honorable in all his relations with his brethren, he attracted to himself the best of our people, inspired the confidence of his patients, and won the admiration and esteem of his professional brethren. Always careful of his dignity and honor, of his chosen profession, he frowned upon any conduct in others that savored of dishonesty, and the Golden Rule was the guide of his whole professional life.

As a natural and most fitting result of such a life and character, the profession of both his city and the state delighted to bestow upon him the highest honors; but in so doing the profession conferred no greater honor upon him than has he, by his pure life, his honorable career, and his noble example conferred upon the profession.

Resolved, That in paying this last mark of respect to his memory, we commend the record of his life and work to the emulation of all who would strive after pure and lofty ideals.

Resolved, That we realize that we can do little to soften the grief of the bereaved family, and can only tender to them our sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that they be published in the daily papers.

L. D. WILSON, Chairman.

S. L. JEPSON, J. L. DICKEY, Committee.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and after their adoption President Hildreth called for remarks. Dr. Jepson was the first speaker, and said that he had known Dr. Hazlett for over thirty years. In all these years, Dr. Hazlett had never shown himself other than a gentleman. Along this line Dr. Jepson paid the deceased eloquent tribute. In his profession Dr. Hazlett was among the best, and had he confined his talents strictly to the practice of medicine he would have shone peculiarly brilliant. He was a conscientious, painstaking and careful practitioner. He was dignified and courtly in manner, possessing a distinguished appearance, and the appearance was borne out by the man. He was, in short, a high-minded and honorable man, in his private and public career, and preserved intact, strictly so, the ethics of his profession.

Continuing, Dr. Jepson said Dr. Hazlett was a public-spirited citizen. He served on the board of education, on the city charter commission, and in similar capacities. The speaker concluded with the remark that he would always consider it an honor to have enjoyed the association of such a man.

Dr. L. D. Wilson thought it was a pretty custom of the doctors gathering to pay respects to a departed practitioner. Dr. Wilson spoke of Dr. Hazlett's faithfulness to the profession, alluding to his regular attendances, often with sacrifices to himself, at the meetings of the Ohio County Medical Society. His loss would be deeply felt by the society.

The next speaker was Dr. Ulrich, who had known Dr. Hazlett for twenty-four years, and he agreed with Dr. Jepson's sentiments. Dr. Hazlett, he said, was a man of a broad mind; of great mental capacity and extensive literary attainments. Dr. Ulrich enjoyed his friendship, and he referred to Dr. Hazlett's deep interest in the profession, which lost one of its luminaries in his death.

Dr. Dickey paid clear cut tributes to the deceased. In literature and art, Dr. Hazlett possessed artistic taste. He was eloquent, and had a flow of the best language. He wrote prose and verse, not for publication, but for his own amusement. Until his death, after the three score and ten, even until he fell into "the last dreamless sleep," he retained his mental faculties. It could be said of him that he was "an honest man, the noblest work of God." He was courtly, courteous, gentle, and possessing the finer qualities of mind; punctilious and active in all his engagements. He was happy in his domestic connections. The community, as well as the medical profession, suffered a great loss in his death.

Dr. Aschmann recalled the society's meeting, when Dr. Stifel died and Dr.

Hazlett's paper read then. What he had said might well be applied to himself. Dr. Aschmann concurred in the statements that Dr. Hazlett was an all-around man. He instanced the doctor's modesty and other personal traits. The speaker referred to the interest the deceased displayed in the State Medical Society's meeting, and to how well he maintained the esprit de corps of the profession.

Dr. Frissell could think of no better monument than Dr. Hazlett left; standing, as he did, so high in the community, a credit to the profession, leaving an honorable family and an honored name. Dr. Frissell thought he could add but little to what had been said.

The deceased's courtesy to his colleagues in consultation was brought out by Dr. Baguley. And he was a gentleman always to those outside of the profession.

"The gentleman, the physician, the man and the citizen," was Dr. Wingerter's trite way of describing the deceased. Dr. Wingerter called attention to the interest Dr. Hazlett displayed in the younger members of the fraternity. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," quoted the speaker, and Dr. Hazlett's name would live long.

All of these expressions were endorsed and added to by Drs. Schwinn, W. R. Taylor, Eutler, Eskey, Linss, McMillen and Hildreth, the two last named dwelling particularly on Dr. Hazlett's encouragement to and interest in young men. Dr. Hildreth also noted Dr. Hazlett's beautiful home life.

## Funeral of Dr. Hazlett.

The funeral of the late Dr. Robert W. Hazlett will occur from the family residence, North Main street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Rev. Dr. Cunningham of the First Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was an active member, will officiate. The interment will be at Mount Wood cemetery. The pall bearers: Drs. S. L. Jepson, R. J. Reed, E. A. Hildreth, J. L. Dickey, James Schwinn, L. D. Wilson.

## UNAUTHORIZED STRIKE

Of Indiana Tinworkers—Not Countenanced by the Officials of the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 4.—For the first time in the short history of the American Tin Plate Company it will be confronted with a strike that may have some effect on the production. The workers of the six factories in the gas belt of Indiana will be asked to walk out to-morrow. It will affect more than 2,000 men. The strike does not have the sanction of the national officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers, and efforts will be made to counteract the orders for a strike.

Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the organization, left for the scene of operations to-night and will use all the influence of himself and the national officials to have the men go back to work after they go out. W. H. Evans, vice president of the fifth district, which is located in Indiana, was discharged at the Ellwood, Ind., tin mill for a breach of the rules. He made an appeal to the men and they agreed to walk out of the mill, insisting on his reinstatement.

President Shaffer announced that there was good and sufficient reason for the discharge of Evans, as he had not only violated the rules of his employers, but those of the organization. Evans called a meeting of his local executive board and contrary to the wishes of President Shaffer, it supported Evans in the position he has taken.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY

Arrives at Gibraltar—Will Sail on the 11th for New York.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 9:15 o'clock this morning, fired the usual salute in honor of the garrison and the compliment was returned by the batteries on shore and the British battleship Devastation.

Admiral Dewey is slightly indisposed at present and intends to live ashore during his stay here.

Mr. Horatio L. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar, an old friend of Admiral Dewey, warmly welcomed him. At noon the American commodore landed, the batteries again saluted. With the second battalion of the grenadier guards in attendance, Admiral Dewey drove in the carriage of Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, the governor and commander-in-chief, to the palace, for the purpose of paying Gen. Biddulph an official visit.

The Olympia is expected to sail September 11 direct for New York. The crew of the warship are well.

## Big Order for Steel Cars.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—The Pennsylvania railroad company contracted with the Pressed Steel Car Company to-day for 1,000 self-clearing hopper cars of 100,000 pounds capacity. An order for four hundred cars of the same type was received from the Great Northern railway. The two orders aggregate \$1,600,000. The company is now sold ahead for an entire year.

## To Sit as a High Court.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the senate on September 13 as a high court. It is understood that the trials will include charges both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the state. The decree names Procureur General Berard and MM. Fournier and Herbeux to represent the state before the court.

## Duel Prevented.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 4.—The duel between the editors of the Porvenir and Cubano Libre, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, did not transpire, both parties having been arrested, but were liberated after a short detention. General Leonard Wood, commander of the district of Santiago, left to-day for Porto Principe, on board the steamer Moreira.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair and warmer Tuesday; for West Virginia, fair, winds becoming southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday in northern and eastern portions; winds becoming fresh southerly.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 61 12 p. m. .... 64  
9 a. m. .... 62 3 p. m. .... 65  
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